



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## CATTELL JUBILEE

On April 8th the former pupils of Professor James McKeen Cattell gathered at Columbia University to celebrate his completion of twenty-five years as Professor of Psychology. With very few exceptions all those who continued work in psychology so as to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy were present. At a dinner in the evening Professor Cattell was presented with a Festschrift in the form of reviews of his researches and of work in psychology to which these have led. The contents of this volume are as follows:

Professor Cattell's Work on Reaction Time.

V. A. C. Henmon.

Professor Cattell's Studies of Reading and Perception.

Walter F. Dearborn.

Professor Cattell's Relation to the Association Method.

F. Lyman Wells.

Professor Cattell's Psychophysical Contributions.

R. S. Woodworth.

Professor Cattell's Studies by the Method of Relative Position.

H. L. Hollingworth.

Professor Cattell's Relation to the Study of Individual Differences.

E. L. Thorndike.